FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1839. [NO. 1168.]

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

IS just receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS in his line, viz:—
Super super Blue, Black and Brown CLOTHS,
Extra superfine Invisible Green,
Blue, Black and Olive Cloths,
Waterloo Steel-mixed Cloth, suitable for Surtouts and Over-coats,
Cadet mixed Cloth,
Black Silk Velvet, the best quality,
Double milled Cassimere, a superior article,
Buff Cassimere, for Vests,
Single milled Black Cassimere, ditto, ditto,
Goats' hair Camlet, (black,)
Black Satin Silk, (English and French,)
Figured Satin Silk,
Silk Serge,
Buttons, a good assortment,
Straps for Pantaloons.
Sewing Silk, Twist, Thread, Lining, Canvass and Padding, all of good quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms to those who may favour him with their custom.
October 16, 1839. 67-4w

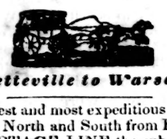
Piano Fortes.

A VARIETY of Piano Fortes are opened at the Female Seminary, for sale on commission.—They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from $150 to $350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1839. 67tf

Job Printing Office.

THE Subscriber has just established a Job Printing Office, on Bow Street, opposite the Catholic Church, where he is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, Jobs of every description.
He will shortly be supplied with Job and Fancy Type, of the newest style, and would be thankful for favors in his line of business. His prices will be regulated by those of the Observer Office.
WM. POTTER.
Fayetteville, October, 1839. 67-3w

NEW STAGE LINE,



From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.
Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.
Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.
On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.
BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.
Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf*.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.
Charles P. Mallett *vs.* Norman McLeod.
(ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Norman McLeod, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.
Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September. A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
67] JOHN McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.
L. A. Nixon *vs.* Edward Webster.
Original Attachment levied on one lot of Land and the improvements thereon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Edward Webster of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.
Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.
67] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

THE copartnership between the subscribers has been dissolved. The unsettled business of the concern will be attended to by T. J. Curtis, to whom all demands against the firm will be presented, and all persons indebted to them will make immediate payment.
THO. J. CURTIS,
J. H. MYROVER.
Sept. 30, 1839. 65-4w

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL sell 40 or 50 thousand buds of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at one dollar per hundred, and will furnish Silk Worm Eggs without charge to persons purchasing my Trees. I will also sell two or three hundred Roots, with 8 or 10 inches of stem, at 20 cents per Root. I can have them delivered on fair terms at 100 miles distance, if the quantity purchased will justify. Address,
S. ALLEN,
Snow Camp, Orange county, N. C.
10th Mo., 2d, 1839. 67-5w

Miss Bingham's School.

THE next Term will commence on Monday, 7th October.
Sept. 25, 1839. 64-6t.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a
BOARDING HOUSE,
Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satifaction to Passengers.
☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.
AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.
The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.
During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.
Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.
We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.
The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.
AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty
Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6in.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.
James Kelly and others *vs.* Archibald Kelly.
[PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF SLAVES.]

YOUR Petitioners state that Daniel Kelly, late of Robeson County, died intestate, and letters of administration issued on his estate—that they are the next of kin to the deceased—that Archibald Kelly, a brother of Intestate, lives in the State of Mississippi, and entitled to a distributive share: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for five weeks, for said Archibald Kelly to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, to answer, plead, &c., or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.
WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.
SHAD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
September 14, 1839. 64-5w.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.
Margaret McLauchlan and others *vs.* Charles MacLean, Daniel McLean.
[PETITION FOR THE SALE OF A SLAVE.]

THE Petition states that John McLean, late of Robeson County, died intestate in the year 1838, owning and possessed at the time of his death, besides other property, one negro slave—that John McLean, one of the Petitioners, administered on his estate, and that distribution cannot be made among the heirs and distributees unless the slave be sold—that the two defendants live beyond the limits of the State: Therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.
WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.
SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
September 16, 1839. 64-5w.

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

20,000 lbs. Prime Bacon.

FOR Sale in Lots to suit purchasers.
JAMES BAKER.
Sept. 13, 1839. 63-*tf*.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
H. LEETE.
January 1, 1839. 26-tf

Just Received, and for Sale,

25 BOXES Stuart's CANDY.
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
August 22, 1839.

The Subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have again secured the invaluable services of the Rev. H. McLean as a School Teacher in the Paris Academy.—This Academy is eligibly located in the upper part of Robeson county, and is surrounded by an intelligent and virtuous people, among whom Board can be obtained for 15 or 20 Students at a low rate.
The School will open on the 1st Monday in November next. The prices per Session of five months will be $6 for Spelling and Reading; $8 for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, and $10 for the Languages.
The Subscribers deem it unnecessary to say any thing to the public respecting the abilities of Mr. McLean, as any thing that they could say would be a commendation inadequate to their past experience of his services as an able, efficient and indefatigable instructer of youth.
DUNCAN McPHATTER,
NEILL FAIRLEY,
A. McEACHERN.
Robeson County, Oct. 5, 1839. 66-3w

Situation Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN whose whole attention for 25 years past, has been devoted to the superintendency of Factory Establishments at the North, is desirous of removing either to Virginia or North Carolina, to take the whole charge of any *Cotton Manufactory*, where such an Agent is needed.—His desire of removal to a Southern State springs from inclination, not necessity. The testimonials at his command, of character and abilities, are numerous and unexceptionable.
Gentlemen desiring his services, who can offer a compensation worthy of consideration, may obtain all the information they require by addressing Letters to A. B., Providence, Rhode-Island.
Sept. 2, 1839. 66—3t

POST OFFICE, WADESBOROUGH, *October* 1, 1839.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in this office, to-wit:
Mary Buchanan 3, Jas. Beverly, Mary Boggan, G. D. Boggan, Brown & Jacobs, Allen Carpenter, Rev. John Culpepper, sen., Sarah Childs, Benjamin Covington, N. Cochran, Clerk of the Superior Court, Burwell Copland, John K. Dixon, Dorsen Davis, Thos. C. Garrison, Alfred Galaway, Jas. H. Grace, Lucy Gulledge or Elizabeth Boggan, Dennis Grady, Joel Hammond, John Harrington, Noah Hemby 2, Rosannah Harrill, Ruth Huey, Ebben N. Ingram, Thos. Ingram, Rebecca Ingram, E. Ingram, Matilda Ingram, Dr. W. G. Jones, Jesse Jarman, Eliza Jones, Richard McBride, Charlotte D. Martin, Alex. McKay 2, Dan'l McMillan, Wm. H. Patrick, M. J. Pickett, Reddick Price, D. Rushing, Wm. Robbards, James Ross, Wm. Ricketts, John P. Rutland 2, Reason Rushing, Sheriff of Anson, Mary Smith, Allen Tye, Wm. G. Wilson, P. H. Winston 2, Peter Matthews.
W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.
☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Stationary of all kinds,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

Mother's Catechism.
A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscribers, having a desire to remove to to the West, offer for Sale their Land, lying on Cape Fear River, consisting of about 287 ACRES, with about 70 or 80 Acres under cultivation—about 16 miles above Fayetteville, and on the North East side of the River. Also about 635 ACRES Pinewoood Land, well timbered, about 13 miles above Fayetteville; and where we live is a first rate SAW MILL, in good repair—2½ miles from a navigable stream.
The above Land will be offered at private Sale until the 1st of December; if not sold by that time, further notice will be given. Any person, desirous of purchasing good Land, would do well to make application, soon, to John McLeran, who resides on the place, (and examine for themselves,) who will take every pains in showing the Land.
JOHN McLERAN,
CATHARINE COLVIN.
Cumberland County, Sept. 3, 1839. 61-eowt1Dec.

Sober Second Thoughts.—The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a portion of the testimony taken by order of the Legislature of New Jersey, respecting the votes given at Millville in the last Congressional election. From this testimony, given by the voters themselves, it appears that many of the gentlemen who form the Millville democratic majority, are too recently from Germany to have known any thing as yet of their cousin and admirer, Mr. Van Buren, and are uncertain whether Gen. Washington or Gen. Jackson now administers the government. The testimonies of the voters are all of the same general character with the following:

Daniel Garrett sworn.
Q. Where were you born?
A. I was born in Germany, and came to the United States seven years ago last month; I have not been naturalized; I voted at the last election in Millville township; I was then at work at Scheter's factory; I can't tell what ticket I voted; Ben Jory gave me the ticket, it was rolled up, and I put it in my pocket; at the polls I took it out; I cannot read; Ben Jory gave me the ticket at night, when I was done blowing; I am the wood dryer at the glass factory; I do not work under Jory's direction; I have never heard Jory tell any of the workmen which ticket to vote; John Frank went to the poll with me when I voted; I cannot tell what the ticket was called; I did not show it to John Frank; I did not know what men I was voting for; Jory gave me the ticket and said I must vote, and that is the reason I went; John Frank and Michael Schaum went to the poll with me; Frank said nothing about the ticket; he *knew* I was going to vote; I went up about 5 o'clock to the store; I never heard of such a thing as a 'democratic ticket;' I never heard of such a man as Jackson; nor of Martin Van Buren; nor of Isreal Stratton; or of such a man as Nathaniel Foster; I did not own any house or land when I voted.
Cross-examined by Mr. Waller:
Q. Have you ever heard of such a man as Henry Clay?
A. No; I have heard of General Washington, but don't know whether he is president or not.
The voters sworn testified generally that they voted the "democratic ticket."

Is it in majorities of such voters that Mr. Van Buren finds consoling evidence that the "sober second thought" of the people is on his side? Capital judges of the Sub-Treasury scheme must these men be.

We find it openly avowed in the New York Evening Post, a Van Buren paper, that Alex'r Ming, Jr., a custom-house officer, had addressed a meeting in South Amboy, N. J., in which he grossly denounced the Governor of the latter State. Ming is in the New York Custom house. He leaves his duties—posts to another State, and, whilst in the employ of the general government, endeavours to influence the votes of the people of New Jersey. He was accompanied by Levi D. Slamm, another officer of the New York customs, who is paid by the government for the same service. Will any body ask Gen. Jackson if this is the conduct denounced by him as bringing the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections?
Baltimore Chronicle.

A good 'un.—Philip Hone, Esq. at the dinner given a few days since by the Harlem Rail Road company to a party of guests gave the following toast:
By Philip Hone—*The Locomotive—The only good motive for riding a man upon a rail.*

An auction sale of 5,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees at Messrs Templemen & Dickinson's, was made yesterday at *ten cents per tree*, to be paid on the delivery of the trees in November. None of the trees were under five feet high, and they were of luxuriant growth. 100,000 trees were offered at the same time *by the foot;* but there was no bid.—*Richmond Compiler.*

M. Argo, the French Philosopher, gives notice that he has discovered a mode of preventing the occurrence of hail and thunder storms. His plan is to discharge the electric fluid of clouds by means of a balloon, furnished with small lightning rods, which are to communicate with the ground.

Lazy Club.—They have a "Lazy Club" in Buffalo. A member was expelled the other day for running down hill, and one for talking with a person in the street without leaning against a post, and another for knocking a fly off of his nose.

No Mistake.—Rev. Mr. Miller says it is not a fact that he has discovered an error in his calculation, and that the world will not be destroyed so soon as he predicted by one hundred years. He still declares that the world will come to an end in 1843.

"No one would take you to be what you are," said an old fashioned gentleman a day or two ago, to a Dandy, who had more hair than brains." "Why?" was the immediate return. "Because they can't see your ears."

The dog population of the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of $10,000,000 per annum.
Note.—This does not include puppies, whose number is very considerable.
Picayune.

MR. RIVES'S SPEECH—CONCLUDED.

But interesting and important, as these subjects are to all of us, and meriting a much fuller development, if the occasion admitted it, I must not abuse your patience by dwelling on them longer. I hasten now to the next, and I am happy to tell you, gentlemen, the last *count*, so far as I am informed, in the indictment for high crimes and misdemeanors which has been filed against me. I have been charged fellow-citizens, with supporting and voting for a *gag law!* If I have supported a *gag-law*, I have to tell you then, gentlemen, that Mr. Jefferson supported a gag-law, for the proposition which I offered and supported was, as I shall presently show, you in the *very words* of that great Republican Statesman. But to the facts. Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky had introduced a Bill "to prevent the inteference of Federal office holders in elections." The Bill was refered to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Wall of New Jersey was Chairman. The Committee, after holding the bill under their consideration for several weeks, at length made a very elaborate Report, discussing very much at large the general question of the rights and duties of Federal office-holders in regard to popular elections. The doctrines of the Report were to my mind of the most startling and extraordinary character, utterly at war with evey principle of free Representative government and most dangerous to the liberties of the people. It boldly contended that it was not merely the *right*, but the *duty* of office-holders, to busy themselves in elections, to shape public opinion and to influence and direct the people in the choice of their representatives. In its whole spirit and reasoning, it was not only a justification of the interference of office holders with this great and vital function of popular sovereignty, but it was plainly an *incitement* to the whole corps of official dependents to exert their electioneering activity in the political contests, on which the fate of their employers depended. They were told in so many words, that if they "withdrew themselves from this high responsibility," they would deserve to be declared "infamous," and to be stigmatised as "idiots and mutes." Now such monstrous doctrines as these, and the bold and unblushing avowal of them, received as they were with the most marked approbation by the whole administration party in the Senate in an order instantaneously moved and adopted for the printing *ten thousand copies* of the Report, seemed to me to call upon every jealous friend of popular freedom and of our Republican institutions, for an energetic and indignant repudiation of them.
I undertook, gentlemen, to analyse and examine this daring report, to follow it, step by step, in its show of reasoning, to exhibit the true character of its doctrines, to expose its sophistries, to develope its most mischievous and fatal tendencies. I showed that, in all countries where free government was known or had existed, it had been held to be a fundamental canon of liberty that the agents of Executive power should not be permitted to interfere with the free choice of their Representatives by the people; that in the language of the immortal Locke, the people having reserved to themselves the choice of their Representatives, as a *fence* to their properties and liberties, could do it for no other end but that they might always be freely chosen, and that any attempt of *Executive office-holders*, to influence or control the people in this choice, "what is it," to use again the noble language of this same great authority, but to *cut up the government by the roots, and to poison the very fountain of public security?* I shewed that *hitherto*, in our own country, these great principles of liberty had been universally professed and acknowledged, in theory at least, by all parties—that General Jackson particularly, in his first Inaugural address, when assuming the Executive chair, solemnly announced to the nation, as a prominent and guiding principle of his Administration, the correction of those abuses that have brought the *patronage of the Federal government* into conflict with the *freedom of elections*—that above all, Mr. Jefferson, "the great apostle of Democracy," as the Report itself styled him, had on repeated occasions, and in the most emphatic manner, borne his testimony against the dangerous and anti-republican doctrines now boldly avowed, that in a letter addressed to Gov. McKean of Pennsylvania, on the eve of his election to the Presidency, he explicitly declared "interferences with elections, whether of the State or General Government, by officers of the latter, should be deemed cause of removal, for" said he, "the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government," and that, in fulfilment of this declaration, immediately after his installation in office, he caused a circular to be issued by the heads of Departments, announcing to all the classes and grades of federal officers, as the rule of their conduct, that while it was not intended to restrain the right of an officer to give his own vote in elections, (a right conceded by all) it was deemed highly improper, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, and their duties under it, for officers depending on the Executive of the Union to attempt to control or *influence* the free exercise of the elective right by others.
It was these vital Republican doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, and of the Apostles of Liberty, in every land where the voice of freedom has been heard, that I maintained and enforced to the best of my ability, in the speech I made in answer to Mr. Wall's daring and portentous Report.—These are the doctrines, fellow citizens, lying at the very foundation of free representative government, which constitute the *gag-law* I supported. If there be *treason* in them, my accusers may make the most of it. There is nothing which I said on that occasion, which has not the sanction of my most deliberate judgment, and which "I do not believe with my whole heart." If I am to fall beneath the furious denunciations of party, let me fall, I say, for endeavoring to uphold the principles of Locke and Jefferson against the daring assaults of such MODERN PROFESSORS of Democracy as Mr. Wall and his political friends.
In regard to Mr. Crittenden's Bill, I did not vote for it. I objected to it, because of what I conceived to be its too vague definition of the offence of interference, and also of its penaltics, (a pecuniary amercement of $500 and a perpetual disqualification for holding office in future,) which I thought were not in harmony with the mild spirit of our system. It is but justice to that high-minded and distinguished Senator to say that he became sensible himself of the force of these objections to a measure, which he had brought forward in haste and without consultation, and that he wished and proposed to obviate them in a great degree by such a modification of his Bill as would make the punishment of the offence a simple removal from office, (without fine or permanent disqualification;) but the despotism of a party majority refused to him what has hitherto been considered an established parliamentary courtesy—that of permitting the mover of a measure to put it in a shape the most agreeable to himself, before the sense of the body is taken upon it. I offered, gentlemen, a proposition of my own, as a substitute for Mr. Crittenden's Bill. I took care to couch it in the *very language* of Mr. Jefferson, (taken from his letter to Gov. McKean and his memorable circular already quoted,) so as to afford the gentlemen of the administration party, who so often make use of his great name and profess to be his true disciples, an opportunity of shewing the sincerity of their faith by voting upon the words of "the great apostle of Democracy." They met the trial, gentlemen, in the genuine spirit of modern *party heroism;* and in despite of all their professions, did not hesitate to vote down the *words and principles* of Thomas Jefferson! They thus installed in triumph, the doctrines of Mr. Wall's Report, as the acknowledged creed of the *new* Democratic party. We have seen, gentlemen, since this high and deliberate sanction given to these doctrines, how ready the President has been to *act them out* by removals from office, of men, whose honorable and satisfactory discharge of their public duties has not and cannot be impeached, and against whom nothing can be alleged, except that they have declined to take part in those electioneering services, which are hence-forward to be considered as the indispensable return for office, as well as the originial price of its acquisition. With the double stimulus thus administered to partisan servility among the candidates for public employment, and to electioneering activity on the part of those who are already in the possession and enjoyment of the PATRONAGE of the government, what are we to expect, fellow-citizens, but a venal and sordid party despotism, in which the PRETORIAN COHORTS at the capitol, and the LEGIONARY ARMIES in the provinces of office-holders and office-seekers, will dispose, at will, of the highest trusts of the nation?
I have now, fellow-citizens, answered all the *counts* of the indictment against me; and I call upon you as honest and conscientious men to decide between me and my accusers. Who, fellow-citizens, has *apostatized* from the genuine doctrines of the *party*, as it was a few years ago,—for strange as it may seem, it is the charge of *apostacy* that is most frequently and shamelessly urged against me. In relation to the sub-Treasury Scheme what were the doctrines of the party in 1834-5? We have seen that the whole party was then most vehemently opposed to it, as a measure fraught with incalculable mischiefs to the country. As the party were then, so am I now, firmly and inflexibly opposed to it. But where now are Mr. Van Buren and his supporters? In favor of it, and straining every nerve to force it upon the country. Who then, has apostatised—I, or my accusers! As *to the Bank of the United States*, you well remember, gentlemen, the earnest and powerful opposition of the whole party, under Gen. Jackson's administration, to this Institution, and the agitations and convulsions through which the country was carried to dissolve the connexion between it and the Government! Who, in spite of the most solemn vows of "uncompromising hostility" has renewed that connection! Let the President and his Secretaries answer. Who, true to the former professions of the party, has had the temerity, in the face of power, to expose the illicit and dangerous character of that connection? I need not tell you gentlemen, for my accusers have told you. But I ask who it is that has *changed*—the *person accused, or the accusers?* In reference to the new and alarming doctrine broached by the President in his message to Congress at their last session, that the Executive should have a *discretionary* power to employ Banks or not at its pleasure, as fiscal agents of the government, what were the principles repeatedly inculcated by General Jackson, and professed and avowed by all his political friends? Why that, on this subject, *Executive discretion* should be strictly limited and restrained by clear and positive enactments *of law*. Who still maintains this creed, and who is it that has renounced it for a new one, better suited to the purposes of power? Let the record answer; and then say, gentlemen, who has incurred the sin of *apostacy—the accused or the accusers?* Lastly, in regard to the doctrine now openly proclaimed and practised, as we have seen, and threatening to sap the very foundation of representative government, that federal office-holders may of right, and are in duty bound to interfere and busy themselves in popular elections, what did the party, through its highest and most accredited organ, Gen'l Jackson, at the moment of his installation in office, say? Why, that "the patronage of the Federal Government ought not and should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections." In relation to this vital and fundamental article in the creed of the party, who then has *apostatised?* I call upon you to say, gentlemen, who is guilty—is it the *accused or the accusers?*
But there is another and higher view of the issue between me and those who have arraigned me on this charge of apostacy, to which I beg leave to ask your attention, gentlemen, for a moment. Who is it that has apostatised, not merely from the doctrines of the party, as it was a few years ago, but from the great fundamental principles which have ever been considered as forming the distinguishing creed of the Republican party? And here, fellow citizens, Mr. Van Buren himself shall be witness and judge. That gentleman, in a speech made by him in February 1828, on the question which had arisen in the Senate on the powers of the Vice President as presiding officer of that body, took occasion to go into a very wide survey of the history of parties in this country, and of the principles which had separated and still divided them. He referred to the "attempt which had been made by the then President, (Mr. Adams,) in his Inaugural address, to trace the origin of the two great political parties which have divided the country, from the adoption of the constitution to the present day," to causes more or less, of a temporary character. He contended, on the other hand, that these party divisions of Federalists and Republicans were founded in the very nature of things, and arose from the constant struggle of two great antagonist principles always in operation, and which he described as follows—"the one," (the Federal principles as he alleged,) "seeking to absorb as far as practicable, all power from its legitimate sources and *to condense* IT INTO A SINGLE HEAD"—"the other" (the Republican principle), "laboring assiduously to resist the encroachments, and LIMIT THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY."—"The former," he said, "is essentially the MONARCHICAL, the latter the DEMOCRATICAL spirit of society."
Now, gentlemen, let us see on which side of this line of party-division, as traced by Mr. Van Buren himself, stand he and his supporters in the system of measures they have hitherto pursued. Who is "seeking to absorb power from its legitimate sources," *the people and their representatives*, and "to condense it into a single head" *the Executive?* What is the sub-treasury scheme but to take the people's money from the rightful control of their *Representatives*, and to give the possession and unlimited control of it to "this single head" *the Executive?* What is the new doctrine of the President, that the Executive should be left at liberty to employ Banks or not, as fiscal agents, as it may see fit, but to absorb a most important power, essentially legislative in its character, from its legitimate and constitutional depository—the *Representatives of the people*—and to *condense* it into a *single head*, the *Executive*, thereby giving to that *single head* a dangerous dominion over the *whole moneyed institutions* of the country? What, finally, is the bold and alarming doctrine, recently proclaimed, and sanctioned, both in theory and practice, by the highest authorities of the Government,—that it is both the right and the duty of Executive office-holders to busy themselves in, and to influence and control popular elections—but to *absorb* from the *people themselves* the vital attribute of their sovereignty, and virtually to invest it in this *single head* the *Executive;* for "the elective principle," as Mr. Jefferson has told us, "becomes absolutely nothing if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government?" Mr. Van Buren himself, then, being witness and judge, I ask, gentlemen, on which side of the old and true line of party division, as marked and delineated by his own hand, are he and the advocates and supporters of his measures! Are they on the *Republican* side—"laboring to RESIST THE ENCROACHMENTS, AND TO LIMIT THE EXTENT OF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY!" or are they on the FEDERAL side, "seeking to absorb the power from its legitimate sources and to *condense into a single head*," which head he now is? It is almost a mockery to ask; for with THE POWER OVER THE PUBLIC MONEY, the POWER OVER THE MONEYED INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, and the POWER OVER POPULAR ELECTIONS, which his different measures are calculated "to absorb from the legitimate source" of THE PEOPLE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES, and "to CONDENSE into the single head" of the EXECUTIVE, it is difficult to conceive what other powers would remain to be ABSORBED, or could be CONDENSED into a single recipient, by any art of political distillation.
"Rights submitted would leave him none to seize." Truly, then, in the language of the President, has it become a question between the "MONARCHICAL, and the DEMOCRATICAL spirit of society."
But one more power could be wanting to establish

an absolute and despotic supremacy in the *Executive*—a power over the freedom of individual opinion and conscience—and is not that power, fellow citizens, already supplied through the medium of that slavish system of *party discipline* which has received so fearful and portentous a developement under the auspices of the present Administration! Has it not come to be recognized as a fundamental maxim of political morality, that a man must go with his party, right or wrong, at the sacrifice of the most solemn convictions of his own judgment, and even at the humiliation of belying and going counter to his recorded opinions, deliberately proclaimed to all the world! Have we not seen this principle of party obedience enforced by the *rack* and the *gibbet*, the denunciations of the press, the deprivation of office, and the interdiction even of social communion, by affixing to the *doomed* offender the foulest epithets of moral and political disgrace! And who and what, fellow citizens, are the *party?* I will tell you. The President, and the President alone, is the *party*. He, in the mysterious solitude of his own will, determines what measures are to be proposed, and which the party are to be required to support. These measures are then brought forward by one or two accredited organs, whose introduction of them is considered a warrant that they have received the Presidential sanction. If any member of the party should exhibit signs of thinking for himself, and of exercising his own judgment on the merits of the measure proposed, it is immediately intimated to him that the President means to *stand or fall by it*—and with most of those to whom this appeal is made, all incipient scruples are at once merged in the *one great interest* of sustaining the President, and preserving the unity of the party. If, however, enough of the recusants, under a solemn sense of their responsibility to the country and their own consciences, should persist in their opposition to defeat the measure, the President has nothing to do but to hold on and recommend it again and again, till finally the whole party, with the exception of a few unterrified *outlaws*, come in and surrender their opinions to the supremacy of the Executive will.—This is no fancy sketch, fellow citizens. I wish for the honor and happiness of the country it were. I could appeal to my honorable and able friend, and your former representative, who sits near me, (Mr. Patton,) whose lofty independence of character, no less than his eminent abilities, commended him to your confidence and support, to say if what we have both seen, in the highest councils of the nation, does not too mournfully verify the picture I have presented to you. I could cite to you the eloquent and recorded testimony of another gentleman, Mr. Legare of South Carolina, who has so graphically described the operations of this system of *party discipline* in the body of which he was a proud and redeeming ornament—a system under which, to use his expressive language, "a few leaders dictate, no one knows how, to multitudes of dissenting, dissatisfied, and yet complying followers—THE WHOLE BODY DOING WHAT ALMOST EVERY MEMBER OF IT DISAPPROVES." And is this, gentlemen, REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, in which the will of the people prevails, or is it a monstrous party despotism, in which all power being virtually surrendered to the President as THE HEAD OF A PARTY, he proudly gives law to the people!

It depends upon you, fellow-citizens, and your compatriots, to say whether this fatal and pernicious system, which is taking such deep root in the public bodies of the country, and if not checked, will silently work a fundamental revolution in the Government, shall spread itself through the great mass of the community. We have now and then seen melancholy indications of its insidious and progressive encroachments on the great spirit of popular independence itself. We have seen, for example, honorable and intelligent men, expressing their deepest conviction of the ruinous and destructive tendencies of the Sub-Treasury scheme, and yet practically surrendering these convictions at the bidding of party by cooperating in the choice of candidates for public stations, who are the known and zealous advocates of that measure; and this, forsooth, because THEY MUST GO WITH WHAT THEY CALL THEIR PARTY! Is then, PRINCIPLE, the HIGHEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, EVERY THING, to be sacrificed to this bloody MOLOCH of party ascendancy? I am far from saying that party, FOUNDED UPON PRINCIPLE and looking steadily to the good of the country as its sole end and aim, is a thing to be deprecated by sober-minded and reflecting men. Shew me a party, according to the definition of a celebrated "political writer, united for promoting, by their joint endeavours, the national interest upon PRINCIPLES in which they all *agree*," and pursuing this lofty and patriotic aim, with a faithful regard to their professed principles, asking and expecting no co-operation which is not the result of a perfect freedom of opinion, and to that extent and in that sense, I am, as I have been, a party man. But when men are banded together, without *regard to principle*, and *for the sole* purpose of keeping power in their own hands; or when united originally on principles professed by them in common, and with the honest view of promoting the general good by carrying out those principles in practice, they shall afterwards abandon their principles or lose sight of the public good, in either case such a party, or rather party-leaders, (for the great body of every party is honest and well-intentioned) can have no claim on the support of any good man or patriotic citizen.—And if for the desperate purpose of maintaining its ascendancy, after it had fallen from its principles, it should arrogate to itself a dictatorial authority over the consciences and opinions of its members, it would become an unhallowed despotism, which every good man and patriot should resist, to the last extremity, as he values his own moral responsibility and freedom, or the liberties and happiness of his country.

There is another topic, intimately connected with this, fellow-citizens, to which I desire to invite your serious consideration. It is the attempt which is now made to hold up, on every occasion, the *Presidential election* as the sole and exclusive test of political orthodoxy. Under the drill of party managers, the moment a candidate for the suffrages of the people presents himself, the demand made of him is not what are his opinions upon the questions of public policy on which, if elected, he will have to act, but "who are you for as President—are you for Van Buren or for Clay?" What is this, fellow-citizens, but to destroy the dignity and usefulness of the Representative branch of the Government, the peculiar guardian of the rights and interests of the people, and to degrade it into a miserable subserviency and vassalage to Executive power! The practice is at war with the fundamental end and design of Representative government. It is to say to your Representatives, in the very act of choosing them, we send you to Congress or to the Legislature, not to take care of our interests, to guard our rights, to see to the general good, as independent and responsible agents of the people, but we send you there as the avowed and pledged partisans of some political chieftain, to direct your counsels and labors to the one great object of his elevation or maintenance in power. And is there any warrant for this perversion and degradation of the Representative trust, (which party tactics is so assiduously laboring to produce) in the actual provisions of our constitutional charter! Absolutely none, gentlemen. The people have most wisely and properly, in the establishment of our political system, reserved the choice of President in their own hands. There is but a single contingency, and that of the most remote and improbable occurrence, in which any portion of their Representatives can be called, as *such*, to take part in the election of President, (I refer, of course, to the devolving of the election on the House of Representatives, in the failure of a choice by the electoral colleges,) and in that case, it is the universally acknowledged rule of action, that the Representative, whatever be his personal preferences, is to give the vote which his constituents had given at the Presidential polls.

The Representatives of the people, then, having no participation as such, in the election of President, and some of them, (the Members of both Houses of Congress, being moreover EXCLUDED, by a positive constitutional prohibition, from being ELECTORS of President, is it not an obvious violation of the spirit of the Constitution, as well as a gross and most mischievous perversion of the representative trust, that they should be imperiously summoned, under the mandate of this new system of party tactics, to PLEDGE themselves to the support of this or that candidate for the Presidency? The wide sphere of their constitutional duties, on the other hand, presents questions of the utmost importance, touching the public policy of the country and the vital interests of the people, in regard to which their opinions and principles should be known and unreservedly declared. On their VOTES, as Representatives, for example, may depend the success or defeat of schemes (seeking the the Legislative sanction,) for the dangerous enlargement of Executive power—for the increase of public expenditure and consequently taxation—for unconstitutional encroachments on the rights of the PEOPLE and the STATES—for a system, yesterday of ARTIFICIAL PROTECTION, to-day of UNNATURAL AND DESTRUCTIVE WARFARE upon the interests of industry and trade—measures all involving the most important consequences to the public prosperity and the public liberty, and depending all, for their consummation or defeat, on the Representatives of the people. Such questions as these, especially those which are ACTUALLY PENDING before the public councils of the country, are the legitimate and appropriate TESTS in the election of Representatives. But no, fellow-citizens; the tactitians of party will not have it so. All these great questions are unceremoniously shoved aside; and we are magisterially told that the only issue is "are you for Van Buren or Clay as President." This is Aaron's serpent in the hands of the political magicians, swallowing up all the rest.

And what, fellow-citizens, has been the effect of this party-jugglery of the Richmond Enquirer, and its school of political casuists, in regard to the only real PRACTICAL ISSUE which is at this time before the country—I mean, of course, the sub-treasury scheme and its dependent train of measures? Why, that while a decided majority of the people are confessedly opposed to this odious scheme, it is altogether possible that a majority of their Representatives are in favour of it, and may yet put it upon the country! How has this happened? you will naturally ask, fellow-citizens. Why thus—by systematically holding up the issue which they have made of "Van Buren or Clay," in those portions of the country where the former seemed to be preferred, while his policy was condemned, many persons, warmly opposed to the sub-treasury scheme, have yet voted for candidates in favour of that measure, because those candidates happened to be Van Buren men, and it was necessary, they said, to support Mr. Van Buren for the presidency! Have we not, in our own State, every where seen decided opponents of the sub-treasury scheme, under the influence of this deceptive issue, thus strangely voting against their own opinions on this great question of national policy! Is it not a mockery, gentlemen, to call a system of political management, under which so extraordinary a result is worked out by party tactics, a free Representative system, in which the OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE shape and decide the course of public measures! On the contrary, is not a mixed system of fraud and duress, by which, under the forms of Representative government, and by means of false issues and fabricated alternatives, the followers of party are induced to surrender their most deliberate and solemn convictions to the will of the President, and HE DICTATES the LAW. Should this odious and most dangerous measure become the law of the land, as I feel it my duty, fellow-citizens, to warn you in time, there is now serious danger it will, (unless the people put forth all their energy and decision to arrest it,) a heavy responsibility will rest somewhere. It will not be upon us, gentlemen, who have adopted the only means of rendering our opposition to it effectual, by sustaining Representatives who are opposed to it. But it will be upon those DRUMMERS of party who, while they have professed the most vehement opposition to the sub-treasury, as dangerous to liberty by increasing the power of the Executive, 'already too great for a Republic,' and incompatible alike with a LIMITED EXECUTIVE and a GUARDED EXCHEQUER, have yet thrown up their caps, with loud huzzas, whenever a sub-treasury man has been elected, and have, at the same time, done all they could to promote the election of such. If they can rejoice at a victory thus obtained OVER THEIR OWN PRINCIPLES, let them do it. I envy them not their triumph, nor the moral feeling that can enjoy it.

Had the recent elections, which have developed the danger, to which I have called your attention, of the possible passage of the sub-treasury scheme, been conducted on their only true and constitutional basis—to wit, opposition to or support of a great leading measure of public policy most perseveringly and pertinaciously urged upon the public counsels—the country would have been relieved from all apprehension of the calamitous visitation with which it is now threatened. A decided majority of the people being confessedly opposed to it, they would have returned Representatives opposed to it. And while the defeat of the sub-Treasury Scheme would have been thus placed beyond all doubt, there would have been no danger of the bug-bear alternative of the fifty million bank; first, because there were men enough to be found as Representatives who are, at the same time, opposed to the sub-Treasury scheme and a National Bank; and secondly, because the President stood solemnly pledged to veto a National Bank during his term, which is co-extensive with that of the Congress just elected. Neither would the darling object of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, to which some persons seem prepared to sacrifice every other consideration, have been put in any more jeopardy by this natural and constitutional course of procedure, if the PEOPLE really desired his re-election; for having retained the decision of the Presidential election in their own hands, they would be free to cast their votes upon him, provided they willed it when that election came on in the autumn of 1840.

Profoundly impressed with the conviction that this practice of holding up the claims of competing candidates for the Presidency as the sole test in the choice of popular representatives, and requiring them unconditionally to enlist under the banner of one or the other of the rival chieftains, is a practice fraught with infinite danger to the liberties and public morals of the country, and must inevitably terminate in chaining the representative branch of the Government to the car of Executive supremacy, I beg leave, in aid of my own feeble warnings, to recal to you, fellow citizens, the solemn admonition of one whose voice was wont to be heard with respect by the Republicans of the land. I mean John Taylor of Caroline, the co-laborer of Madison in the great struggle of '98 and '99, and of whom Mr. Jefferson has said that "every act of his life and every word he ever wrote," proved him to be a Republican. This distinguished Republican Statesman, in his book "on the Principles and Policy of the Government of the United States," speaking of the practice of "Legislatures, parties and individuals enlisting under candidates for the Presidency," uses this instructive and impressive language—"Representation," says he, "limited to the alternative of enlisting under one of these parties, ceases to be an instrument of national self-government, and dwindles into an instrument of oppression for the prime minister or his antagonist. We see and despise the old Whig and Tory farce, or the new farce of ins and outs in England; we hold in detestation the corruption which enlists the representatives of a rich and wise nation under the minister of Executive power, or his expected successor; we deplore the contempt for public character, the apathy towards public interest, and the surrender of the mind to selfishness, which this foolish imposition generates; and yet we insist that our representatives shall sacrifice HONESTY AND INDEPENDENCE AT THE SAME SHRINE, and make themselves *knaves*, in order to render us *dupes*." The history of every free people that has ever existed, reads to us the same monitory lesson. In Rome, for example, when the citizens of that once proud Republic, forgetting their dignity as freemen and their duty as patriots, ranged themselves into followers of Marius or Sylla, of Cæsar or Pompey, the Republic was virtually at an end; for in the language of a celebrated English writer, profoundly versed in the history of all ancient and modern governments, "the SPIRIT OF LIBERTY was then extinct, and the SPIRIT OF FACTION had taken its place." The same eloquent writer, speaking of the universal prevalence of the spirit of faction and partizanship which speedily ensued, says that "OCTAVIUS THEN HAD HIS PARTY, ANTHONY HAD HIS PARTY, BUT THE COMMONWEALTH HAD NONE."—I humbly trust, fellow citizens, that we shall profit by these instructive warnings and examples, and not let it be said of our young and glorious Republic that this man has his party—that man has his party—but OUR COUNTRY has none.

It was my deep conviction fellow-citizens, of the fatal tendencies of this system of pledged partizanship, in relation to candidates for the Presidency, that determined my course during the last winter, when my name was presented by my friends for re-election to the Senate of the United States. My honourable and worthy friend, your "unterrified" Senator (Mr. Fontaine,) with whom I am proud to share this testimony of your confidence and good opinion, will bear me witness that, in a conversation I had with him before the meeting either of Congress or the Legislature, I declared to him as the result of deliberate reflection on the subject, my determination, *founded on principle*, to give no *pledges* of support to any candidate for the Presidency in order to secure my re-election. Highly as I valued the honor of representing this ancient commonwealth, I would not purchase EVEN IT, by the sacrifice of a principle, which I believed to be intimately connected with the preservation and vindication of our free institutions. I had faithfully represented the opinions and interests of my State. I had been true to her Republican creed. But this was not enough. I must give a pledge to support the re-election of Mr. Van Buren; and on that condition alone, we have been repeatedly told by the organ of the party, I could have commanded my re-election. I refused to give the pledge, and you know the result. In that result, I feel there is nothing of shame or regret for me. I can live, gentlemen, as you very well know, without office, happily, contentedly, usefully, I trust. But, as an American freeman, I cannot live without the vital air of liberty we all breathe. It is personally a matter of no importance to me, that I should be a Senator of the United States, proud as I esteem that honor, above all others; but it is a matter of the deepest importance to me and my children, that our free institutions should be preserved as a common inheritance to us all, and especially that they should receive no wound from my hand, by my conduct, or my example.

If the *people* be true to themselves, these institutions will yet be triumphantly vindicated and preserved. Let them assert their rightful supremacy. Let them say to the arrogance of Executive power, "hitherto shalt thou come but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." Let them, instead of surrendering their opinions to the President, require him to surrender his to them. Let them imitate the conduct of the Roman people to the Grecian King, referred to in the toast you have done me the honor to drink. When that bold and victorious *invader* had pushed his enterprises to the very gates of Rome and in the midst of his success, sent an embassy to propose to the Roman people a treaty of *alliance* and *friendship* with them, not doubting their eager acceptance of such favorable terms, what was the answer of that noble race of freemen! "Pyrrhus must lay down his arms and draw his forces out of Italy, before we will hear any proposals from him." And by the indomitable energies of patriotism and valor, which still slumbered in the Roman arm, they made good their answer. Let such be the answer and conduct of American freemen towards their President, who, by dint of party tactics, has well nigh achieved a fatal conquest over their rights and opinions. Let them say to him, "cease your war upon our well known opinions—shew your obedience to the public will by *your acts* as well as *your words*—withdraw your sub-Treasury Scheme and all its kindred projects for the dangerous enlargement of Executive power, and then, and NOT TILL THEN, will we hear what claim you have to advance to our future confidence and support." Let them frown upon the servile doctrine that they and their representatives must wear the livery of some political chieftain. Let them announce to the men, whom they honor with their confidence, that it is no part of the mission entrusted to them to be the systematic supporters, the "*sink or swim*" partizans, of this or that candidate for the Presidency: but that their duty is faithfully to represent the opinions of their constituents, to take care of their interests, to guard their rights, and fearlessly to rebuke the abuses and encroachments of power, whenever they occur. Let them encourage a manly independence in the Representative character and shew by a discriminating bestowal of their confidence, that it is *fidelity to the people*, and not *servility to power* which merits and will command their confidence. It is in this way that the people will assert their rightful supremacy, and exercise a legitimate control over every grade of public functionaries, the President as well as others, teaching the highest, equally with the lowest, the duty of obedience to the public will, and thus bring back the Government, in practice, to what it was designed, by its glorious and immortal founders to be, *a Government of the people*. In pursuance of these principles, I now beg leave, gentlemen, to offer you the following sentiment:

Popular Representation—The instrument of national self-government; designed to be a vigilant sentinel of the people's rights, and a watchful guard upon the abuses and encroachments of power. Let the people cherish its independence as the right arm of their sovereignty.

We have information which states that seven thousand regulars are to be sent to Florida, among them the eighth infantry and a large portion of the artillery, are to go from the northern frontier, and likewise the second regiment of dragoons. Gen. Taylor has been authorized to send to Cuba for a large number of blood-hounds—*Nat. Gazette.*

A Berlin letter of the 12th ultimo mentions a report that the Prussian Minister to the United States, M. de Roenne, now at Berlin, will be appointed the arbitrator of the differences between the United States and Mexico, the King of Prussia having been requested by the two Governments to mediate between them.

National Intelligencer.

We understand that orders have been given to prepare a sloop-of-war and a schooner, with all possible despatch, for cruising on the coast of Africa, in execution of the laws of the United States against the disgraceful traffic in slaves, and for the protection of our lawful commerce in that quarter.

Globe.

Tennessee Legislature.—This body met on Monday, the 7th instant. In the Senate T. S. Love (V. B.) was elected Speaker, W. K. Hill, Clerk, and Wm. Martin, Assistant Clerk. The vote stood: Van Buren 13, Whig 10.

In the other House, Jonas E. Thomas was elected Speaker, Granville S. Crockett, Clerk, and Lycurgus Winchester, Assistant Clerk. The vote stood: Van Buren 42, Whig 33.

An Incident at the Reception.—When Mr. Van Buren alighted on Monday, at Sanderson's Hotel, Philadelphia, the crowd, clamorous to see him, insisted upon entering the apartment prepared for him. In the midst of the tumult, the voice of the host was heard, addressing them to the effect "that they professed to be the friends of Mr. Van Buren, that that gentleman was then laboring under great fatigue and exhaustion, having eaten nothing since an early hour in the morning, and that if, under such circumstances, they still persisted in seeing him, they could not be regarded as his friends." The crowd cheered the orator, and carried him on the shoulders of some of them into the street, where, sorrowful to relate, one of the light fingered gentry relieved the host of his pocket book, which, fortunately, however, contained no money.

North American.

The gratification of the office holders at the suspension of specie payments may be traced to the fact that now, as during the late suspension, they can make a handsome penny," by selling the specie checks they receive for their salaries.—Specie will perhaps be worth 5, 10 or 15 per cent, and the officers of the government being paid in specie can readily make the exchange for bank notes much to their pecuniary advantage.—"One currency for the government and another for the people" is their delight, and so long as they can preserve this state of things they will doubtless do it.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer:

SIR: I have seen in a late paper, a letter bearing the signature of Wm. A. Morris, dated Diamond Hill, September 11, 1839. containing some statements which I think it my duty to notice.

In his first paragraph Mr. Morris states, that at the suggestion of Doctor Montgomery's letter to Holmes, he applied to the Hon. R. Strange for the Journal of that Session of Congress at which the appropriations were made for 1838, who informed him that by *some means* he had failed to bring his Journals from Washington City. It has been also understood, that a similar application was made by Mr. Morris or his friends to Gen. McKay, for his Journal, and that, by *some means*, he had also failed to bring his Journals from Washington. Yet Mr. Morris and his friends have held that I was not excusable by *any means* for failing to bring mine from Washington, and those gentlemen have escaped without censure for their failure, while it has been my lot to be much abused for mine.

He also states, that when he made his speech in Fayetteville at June Court, I told him I had the Journals and would show them to him. I have redeemed my promise to the letter. I had them (though not at home) and have shown them to him, and their exhibition the gentleman cannot soon forget.

He says, that in his speech at Fayetteville, in answer to my charge of extravagance against the government, he stated that he had in his possession a communication from a highly respectable source, which stated that my name was only recorded in the Journals *against one* of the appropriations which made the thirty-eight millions for 1838, and that he did *not* charge me with *voting for all* the appropriations for 1838 but *one*. His memory or mine must be very much at fault. He well knows that his public speeches from the time he got possession of Montgomery's letter until the Journals were produced at Rockingham, were a continued effort to make the people believe that I had voted for all the appropriations, except some small amount; and that the Journals would show the same. There are hundreds of citizens who know and can testify to this fact, and his friends who had read this communication, (Montgomery's letter,) constantly used it against me in that sense.

But if this statement of Mr. Morris be correct, that he had not charged we with voting for all the appropriations but one, or some small amount, and that Montgomery's letter was true, as he afterwards attempts to show, how does it happen, that from the time the Journal was produced at Rockingham, and it was shown that the pages referred to by Montgomery's letter, failed to prove that I had voted for any one of the bills referred to,—I say how does it happen, that Mr. Morris abandoned the use of his Montgomery letters, and his charge founded on them? Why did he not go on and use them until the day of the election, as he had done before? But so far from his having done this, or his friends, all their care about the letter afterwards (except on one occasion,) seems to have been employed in defending its author, as an atonement, no doubt, for the *breach of trust* which they had committed in making a public use of a confidential letter. The answer is easy: the Journals had blasted all their hopes, and proved the letter and charges untrue.

Although Mr. Morris denies that he charged me on the authority of the letter, that I voted for all the appropriations but one for 1838, yet he admits that he charged that my name was recorded on the Journal only *against one* bill. Now what does he gain by this modification of his charge? The one is equally as untrue as the other, for the Journals do show, by the Yeas and Nays, that I voted against five of the bills, viz:—The Cumberland Road Bill, (same Journal, page 806;) Harbour Bill, (page 1239;) the bill for erecting public buildings, and purchasing a Library for the Territory of Iowa, (page 1043;) Treasury Note Bill of second Session, (page 889;) and Treasury Note Bill of extra Session, (page 179, Journal of that Session.)

Mr. Morris further states, that the Harbour Bill and the four others which I voted against, amount to but little more than two millions and a quarter of dollars, which, he says, is all that I can prove by the Journals that I voted against, but he was careful not to mention the amount which the Journals show that I *voted for*, because it was only *one* million of dollars, which is all the appropriation that the Journals will show I voted for. Then the Journals show, that the amount I voted against was more than twice the amount I voted for, so far as the votes are recorded in the Journal. But it did not suit his purpose to let this be known.

In another paragraph, reciting the occurrences which took place at Anson Court in July, Mr. Morris says, "He contended that he had never used any other language in his charge against me than that contained in Doctor Montgomery's letter, to-wit: "That Deberry's name was only recorded in the Journal against one of the bills, namely, the Harbour Bill, for one million and a half of dollars. *Three other small bills not included*,"—giving the marks of quotation from the letter. Now there is no such a sentence as this in the letter. The gentleman has manufactured it out of two sentences, which are entirely disconnected, and separated by a full period, and has transposed them by placing the words "Three other small bills not included" after the other part of the sentence "The Harbour Bill for one and a half million of dollars," when, in fact, they *precede* it, and form a part of a list of bills which Montgomery's letter charges me with voting for, instead of admitting I voted against them. The Doctor, in order to *put Morris on the track*, gives a list of ten of the principal bills, referring to the pages of the Journal where their passage is recorded, and at the end of the list he immediately adds the words, "Three other small appropriations not named," so that the Doctor charges in the letter that I voted *for* these three other small bills not included, (which Mr. Morris has slyly mis-quoted.) But Mr. Morris, by transposing these sentences, and putting the cart before the horse, would make the Doctor admit that I had voted *against* those three small bills, to save him from the charge of making an untrue statement, when in fact the letter says precisely the reverse.

By this transposition of sentences, and garbling of the Doctor's letter, together with his version of this letter in another paragraph, where he says "It was only intended to refer him to the pages of the Journal where the appropriations passed," Mr. Morris sagely comes to the conclusion which he assumes in another paragraph, (and which could only be arrived at by a gross perversion of the plain words of the letter,) and says, "The result was, that we found that the facts in the Journal corresponded with the statement in the letter as a whole, with the exception of one small appropriation, which the Doctor, or any other person, may have overlooked, without any intention of deceiving, thereby fully establishing the fact charged in the letter, namely, that "Deberry's name is only recorded in the Journal against the Harbour Bill, *contained in the list of references which Doctor Montgomery furnished.*" Now, is any such fact charged in the letter? The letter does not charge that my name is only recorded in the Journal against the Harbour bill *"contained in the list of references which Doctor Montgomery furnished."* It charges that my name is not recorded against any bill passed that Session except the Harbour Bill.

Here is an attempt by Mr. Morris to screen the Doctor from the charge of making an untrue statement, by introducing a clause as a part of the letter which is no where found in it, and is a sheer fabrication of his own, to induce the belief that the letter referred to the list of bills instead of the Journals.—The absurdity of which is at once seen by reference to the Doctor's letter.

This letter of Doctor Montgomery's seems to possess wonderful ductility in the hands of Mr. Morris. It is like a piece of India Rubber. He can put it in any shape—stretch it or contract it to any size—make either end go foremost, and thus make it mean any thing he pleases. He received it on the first of June, and the version he and his friends then gave it, and from that time to Richmond Court, was that it charged me with voting for all the appropriations excepting a small amount, referring to specific pages of the Journal to prove it; but when the Journals were produced and proved the charges false, the gentleman came to a halt; some of his friends demurred and declared it was the wrong Journal. They at last conceded, however, that it was the right one. Then the next shift was to give a new version to the letter, and now Mr. Morris in his Diamond Hill letter says, "It was only intended to refer him to the pages of the Journal where the appropriations passed." In other words, to prove by the Journal that the bills had been passed by Congress. Wonderful intelligence! Did not every body know that before, without the aid of Mr. Morris or his Montgomery letter? How ludicrous would have been the gentleman's situation, if he had, when he first received the letter in Fayetteville, given it the same version he now gives it, and predicated on it a grave charge against me, *that Congress had passed the appropriation bills*, and called on me to produce the Journals, and then apply to Judge Strange for his, &c.

How faint would have been his hope of operating against me with such a charge. It is too late for Mr. Morris to attempt to palm upon the public this new version of his charges, and the charges of the Montgomery letter, and resort to sophistical and garbled extracts from it to prove that, on the Lanesborough examination of the Journal, it agreed with the Journal!

The letter itself, and the Journal, prove this statement to be utterly unsupported by fact, and the Journal proves most conclusively that the letter is utterly untrue.

In one of the latter paragraphs of his letter, Mr. Morris says, "The inference which I have drawn from the facts disclosed is, that when bills of great importance pass without the yeas and nays being taken, it is understood they pass by general consent, particularly when there is no division called for."—But how is he to ascertain whether the yeas and nays were called for? The Journal will not show when they are called for, unless the call is sustained by one-fifth of the House, and there are perhaps twenty calls for them every day, when the Journal gives no record of it, nor of the person making the call.

Here Mr. Morris introduces an extract from the Globe to prove that the appropriation bills were passed unanimously. But unfortunately, this extract from the Globe is proved to be false by the Journals, by Montgomery's letter, and by Mr. Morris's own acknowledgment.

But finally, Mr. Morris states, in reference to his conduct at Lanesborough, that I have charged, that during the examination of the Journal there, that he admitted to me that "The Journals disproved the whole of Dr. Montgomery's letter," and that he promised "that he would make such a statement publicly to the people."

I have no recollection of using those words. My statement was, that he told me after we had examined all the pages referred to in the Journal, that he had been misled or deceived (I am not certain which) by Montgomery's letter, and that he would make that statement in his speech that day to the people. He failed to make the statement, and I then, in my speech in answer to him, charged him publicly and emphatically with having made the promise, and with having failed to fulfil it.

Mr. Morris denies having made the admission and promise in the terms he has stated them, and refers to the certificate of Wm. H. Gulledge for his justification.

Gulledge says in his certificate, that he was in the room when we examined the Journals, and heard me ask Mr. Morris to acknowledge that the Journals disproved Montgomery's letter, and that Mr. Morris refused to do it. Now this story will not bear telling when connected with the other incidents of that day.

I know nothing of Gulledge, but Mr. Morris says he is respectable. It is a matter of no consequence to me, whether he be respectable or not, as the annexed certificate of Thomas H. Baker and Young Allen,* show conclusively that Gulledge's declarations, made voluntarily to them on the evening of the day of the muster, disproves all that he states in his certificate; and if he be respectable, his declarations will go as far in my favor as they will for Mr. Morris. But if Gulledge be respectable, how did it happen that H. B. Hammond, Esq., late Sheriff of Anson, a leading administration man, while acting as Sheriff, gave express orders to his deputies in summoning Talismen, not to summon Wm. H. Gulledge, as the appended certificates of Major James Boggan and Stephen H. Gaddy, Esq., will prove? Certainly it was not because he was *too respectable*.

There was no person in the room during the examination of the Journal, nor during the conversation between Mr. Morris and me on the subject, except ourselves, until we had gotten through the search and were about to retire from the room, when a man came in whom I did not know, (not knowing Gulledge, it might have been him) and after some general remarks, we all retired together. I made no such request of Mr. Morris as Gulledge states. His admission to me, as before stated, and his promise, were made voluntarily on his part, and without any solicitation on mine. If Mr. Morris's memory needs refreshing as to his admitting that he was misled by Montgomery's letter, I hope he will call on Col. White, of his own county, who, if I mistake not, heard him make a similar admission a day or two afterwards.

There is one conclusive circumstance, however, which disproves the certificate made by Gulledge, which certificate it will be seen Mr. Morris himself warily evades vouching for; and that circumstance is the fact, that when I charged Mr. Morris publicly in my speech on that day, with making the admission and the promise, and with having evaded or violated it, he did not in his defence make any intimation of Gulledge's having been present, nor any other person, although he spent some time in his defence, and Gulledge tells us he was present and heard our speeches. Why did not Mr. Morris call on him then to prove what occurred? That was the time to have made a witness of Gulledge, and his failing to do it proves the whole plot to be an after-thought.

Respectfully, E. DEBERRY.

We certify that we travelled in Company with Wm. H. Gulledge, on the evening of the 26th July last, the day on which the muster was held at Lanesborough, and we recollect distinctly Wm. H. Gulledge stated that Mr. Deberry had said enough to convince any man that he (Deberry) had stated nothing but facts, and sufficient to cause any man to support him (Deberry) in preference to Wm. A. Morris.

THOMAS H. BAKER,
Y. ALLEN.

Tuesday, October 15, 1839.

*There are two gentlemen by the name of Young Allen in Anson; the one whose certificate is appended, is Y. A. of Brown Creek.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *Anson County.*

We certify that we have for many years been personally acquainted with Mr. Young Allen and Mr. Thos. H. Baker, and that they are highly respectable citizens of Anson County, and on whose statements the utmost reliance can be placed.

WM. E. TROY,
JAMES BOGGAN.

I certify that I heard H. B. Hammond, late Sheriff of Anson, say that he had instructed his deputies not to summon Wm. H. Gulledge as a talisman. Given under my hand, this 15th October, 1839.

JAMES BOGGAN.

I certify that I was instructed by H. B. Hammond, late Sheriff of Anson, not to summon William H. Gulledge as a talisman, and at that time I was acting as the deputy of Mr. Hammond. Given under my hand, this 15th October, 1839.

STEPHEN H. GADDY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *Anson County.*

I certify that some years since there was pending in the County Court of Anson, an important suit; Arch'd Laney, Esq. of Mecklenburg County, against John Stack, of Anson County, for harboring a negro; and that Stack, on the night previous to the day on which the trial was to take place, went home and spent the night with Wm. H. Gulledge, and that on the next morning after Court was called, he (Stack) requested the Sheriff, H. B. Hammond, Esq. to have W. H. Gulledge summoned as a talisman, and that he (Hammond) cursed him (Stack,) and told him to clear himself. This conversation was related to me by Mr. Hammond, on the day the trial took place, or about that time. Given under my hand, the 15th October, 1839.

T. WADDILL, Jr.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a respectable meeting of the Whigs of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on Wednesday the 9th of October,

On motion of T. Pemberton, Esq., J. B. Martin, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Calvin W. Wooley, Esq. Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, on motion of T. Pemberton, Esq., the following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:—Capt. F. Lock, O. Wylie, Wm. Swaringen, Jno. C. Atkins and A. McAuley, Esqs., who, after retiring a few minutes, reported, through O. Wylie, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, this meeting believe that the institutions of our common country are in imminent danger, from the ascendancy of a party in the councils of the nation whose professions of republicanism are daily falsified by its acts: and whereas, we believe the time has come when the friends of freedom and true republicanism must stand together, to repel the threatening approach of despotism: and whereas, as it is expedient for the purpose of securing unity of action in the Whig party, in the election of Governor of North Carolina, that some person should be nominated for that office who can command the confidence and united support of that party in this State: and whereas, the proposed Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 12th of November next, will afford the best opportunity of effecting that end:

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting highly approve of said Convention to nominate a successor to E. B. Dudley, our present efficient and patriotic Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, further, That the integrity, patriotism, talents and sound republican principles of JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., of Guilford county, eminently qualify him to discharge, in an useful and honorable manner, the duties of the office of Governor of this State, and we therefore recommend him as the candidate for that office in behalf of the Whig party.

On motion, *Resolved*, That seven delegates be appointed by the Chairman to attend said Convention, and carry out the wishes of this meeting.

In pursuance of said resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman to attend the Convention, viz:—Capt. F. Lock, Green Davis, Wilson T. Bruton, Thomas H. Tomlinson, Calvin W. Wooley, Sam'l H. Christian and Col. Daniel Palmer.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of this State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. MARTIN, *Chairman.*
CALVIN W. WOOLEY, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a portion of the officers and soldiers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 14th Brigade of N. C. Militia, held in front of the Baptist Church at Meltonsville, on the 5th October, 1839,

Major William McCall was called to the Chair, and Capt. Richard Crowder appointed Secretary, when Col. J. White introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in his providence, to remove from amongst us by death our worthy fellow citizen and brother soldier, ISAAC WINBERLY, a member of the Meltonsville Cavalry: and whereas, we feel deeply impressed with the afflicting dispensation, and the loss we have sustained in the death of our respected brother:

Therefore, Resolved, That we will attend his funeral, and (with permission of the family of the deceased,) bury him with military honors.

Resolved, That in token of the respect we have for our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, and sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy sent to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

By order of the meeting.
WM. McCALL, *Chairman.*
RICHARD CROWDER, *Secretary.*

The U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania.—The New York Star thus briefly relates the chief causes of the present embarrassments of the U. S. Bank:—When it is taken into consideration how much money the U. States Bank paid the State for its charter, how much has been loaned by that Bank to other States without available security; what efforts have been made to keep up the price of Southern produce; and what calamities have occurred in Europe, bearing directly on that Bank, it is not wondered at that she could not weather the gale."

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the Banks in Philadelphia have ceased to redeem their five dollar notes in specie. This determination has been resorted, to, in consequence of the course pursued by many individuals, in obtaining specie for $5 notes and immediately selling it to the brokers. The Banks, it is understood, have lost since Wednesday last, $156,000 in this way.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

Stocks continue to improve, but the change is the greatest in U. S. Bank which advanced to-day to 97. The impression of the inability of the New York Banks to continue to pay specie gains ground.

War against the Currency.—North Carolina Notes are stated to be at 10 per cent. discount in New York, and yet there are no Banks in the United States whose credit is better at home, and deservedly so.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1839.

OUR RIVER.—We rejoice to say to our friends in the country who are interested in the state of the navigation, that the rains of Friday last swelled the Cape Fear so as to afford sufficient water for all kinds of boats; and that an immense quantity of goods which have been detained along the river have arrived, and more may be expected every day. Our merchants are now prepared with stocks of goods to meet any reasonable demand, from town or country. The advertisements of some of them appear in this paper, and others will doubtless follow next week.

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.—In consequence of the general suspension, South Carolina notes are no longer received at Bank in this place. They are at present nominally at a considerable discount; but until things become settled, we do not quote the rate, which is, as we have said, merely nominal as yet. We hope that they will be received generally in payments here, except those of the Georgetown and Hamburg Banks, which, from their location have not been, and probably will not be, current here.

THE SUSPENSION.—The Banks generally, South and West, as far as heard from, have suspended. Those in this State suspended early last week. In South Carolina, at the same time, except the Bank of the State of S. C., and the Bank of Charleston. Those in Virginia, the week previous, except the Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, which held out for a few days, and then stopped. As far west as Pittsburg, Penn., nearly every Bank stopped.

The New York Banks still pay specie, except two small Banks created under the free banking law. So do all the New England Banks, except the 60 Rhode Island Banks, which have suspended.

The public of course is aware, that the only necessity for a suspension in this State, arose from the certainty, that if the Banks held out whilst those at the North stopped, all their specie would be carried off by the Northern brokers, to the injury of both the Banks and the community. The greatest inconvenience we shall suffer in this State, perhaps, will be in the derangement of the exchanges, and the scarcity of money, arising from the honest aversion of the Banks to increase their issues during a period of suspension.

The latest news from New York represents exchange on Philadelphia to be from 15 to 17 per cent. discount; and on some of the Southern States from 25 to 30 per cent. Money was so scarce that it was worth in the streets from 3 to 5 per cent. a month. The Banks did not even look at the offerings of notes for discount, and the merchants were complaining that they must fail if no relief could be obtained. This pressure must continue as long as the Banks there continued to pay; for so long they can do no business. A number of failures have already occurred.

U. S. Bank Stock, which was quoted in our last at $70, rose to $89, but again fell to $72.

A bitter paper war is waged between Philadelphia and New York. The New Yorkers call their neighbors ugly names for suspending; and the others retort upon them that they will be obliged to follow.

The Collector of New York is aiding *some* of the banks in that city, by a loan of the public money, with good security. This is an evidence of the *power* the government will wield, to crush or to preserve, by means of its Sub-Treasury.

In the last Wilmington Advertiser we find an article on the subject of the projected Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, which does great injustice to Fayetteville. It says that "the town of Fayetteville has been too long criminally indifferent" to this work; that "she has *talked* a good deal about this project," but "has ignobly shrunk from the enterprize."

This is harsh language, and it is as undeserved as it is harsh. The people of Fayetteville deserve no such reproach. They did *not* shrink from the enterprize; they have *not* been indifferent to the work; if they have *talked*, they have also *acted*, so far as a pledge of their funds, to the extent of their means, would justify. They were not aided, from any quarter, except a subscription of about $50,000 at Salisbury. They felt that the work was not within the compass of their own unaided exertions. It is quite true that some few of the citizens of Fayetteville, who possessed the ability, did not contribute any thing to the subscription, and that the subscription might have been enlarged if *all* had united. But still it would have fallen far short of the required sum.

After the passage of the act of the last session of the Legislature, which was a measure of extreme liberality, that season of the year in which the slightest hope could be indulged of making a successful effort to get the stock subscribed, passed away without the effort being made, *because there was no body which felt itself possessed of legal authority to open the books.* After such a body was created, hindrances, (very easily accounted for) occurred, which delayed the opening until it was too late. The season is now approaching, nay is at hand, when the effort should be made, and we doubt not will be made. However unpropitious the times may be, and however changed are the circumstances of some of those who united zealously in the former effort, it will still be perfectly within the ability of *all* interested, if *all* will unite, to accomplish the work. We trust we can answer for Fayetteville, that what she *can* do, she *will* do.

We have no disposition to recriminate. But it might have occurred to the Editor of the Advertiser, when he charged Fayetteville with a failure to do *her* duty, that Wilmington is also interested in the Western Road, and that she did almost nothing to aid us when we made an effort. True, she had a gigantic work of her own, and she pleaded that as her justification. She said she had nothing more to spare. We have not the least doubt that she said truly. But we claim like credit for having pledged our means to the extent of our ability; and we have no idea of permitting Fayetteville, as a community, to be reproached with either want of appreciation of her own interests, or want of inclination to foster them.

We trust that the Advertiser does not speak the sentiments of the citizens of Wilmington on this subject.

MANIFESTO OF THE BANKS.—The Philadelphia papers contain a long article, said to embody the views of the officers of the Banks of that city, in explanation of the causes and necessity of the suspension, for which we have not room this week.

The Raleigh Standard says, that "*there is but one original cause* [of the Suspension], viz: *the defects in the banking system.*"

We are aware that no human institution is perfect, and of course that the banking system is not perfect. But perhaps if the Editor who has made the above discovery, will favor the public with an enumeration of the aforesaid "defects," and of his views of the remedy, it may be the means of establishing *one* perfect institution upon earth. We take it for granted that the Standard does not wish to *abolish* the banking system, but only to amend it. Is it so?

We have the pleasure of inserting a communication from the Hon. Edmund Deberry, our Representative in Congress, in reply to the Rev. Wm. A. Morris, in which the latter is convicted of a misquotation, by which he makes Dr. Montgomery say *exactly the reverse of what Dr. Montgomery really did say.* In his letter to Mr. Holmes, Dr. Montgomery says,—

"In the Journal, Deberry is only recorded against the Harbor bill." And in another place he says, still speaking of the Harbor bill, "And that is the Nay he gave to any appropriation that year." [The word *only* is evidently omitted before the word nay.] In his letter to Mr. Leak, he says,—

"Your member is only recorded as voting against one bill for the year 1838, No. 394, page on the House Journal 1239, the Harbor bill, containing $1,535,008,53, out of the 38 millions appropriated for 1838."

The *Rev.* Mr. Morris quotes Montgomery as saying, "that Deberry's name was only recorded in the Journal against one of the bills, namely the Harbor bill, for one million and a half of dollars. *Three other small bills not included.*" Thus wilfully misquoting Montgomery, and making him say that Deberry *did vote* for "three other small bills," when he expressly said that Deberry voted for the Harbor bill only.

We had our suspicions before that the Rev. Mr. Morris did not write the piece to which his name was attached in the Carolinian of the 28th ult., and now we feel convinced of it. We are not disposed to believe that a Minister of the Gospel, (though he departed from what we believe to be the line of his duty in becoming a candidate,) would be guilty of such baseness as this, merely because the misquotation *might* escape detection, or because it would at least be received as Gospel by the exclusive readers of a print in which *unpalatable* truth finds no admission.

By the way, Dr. Montgomery must be an invaluable correspondent to a political party that does not stickle for truth, and to whom a forgery is no obstacle, provided it be not such a one as will endanger their ears. Dr. Montgomery first *lied*, and when the public discovered the falsehood, and demanded the publication of his *two* letters, forthwith some pliant tool, more gifted with cunning than with honor or honesty, metamorphosed the *one* letter to Mr. Holmes into *two* letters, and tried to impose upon the people the belief that *this letter* was the *two letters* which the public were so curious to see. That trick was detected. Next we find the Raleigh Standard perpetrating its share of the fraud. A letter is published by that paper, purporting to be a true copy of a letter from W. F. Leak, and two days after, lo and behold! the letter is again published with most material alterations and additions.

Then again Mr. "Freeman," (who happens to be a Lawyer, and a *Democratic aristocrat*, and who is therefore, we presume, according to the Carolinian, "too high a mark" for a plain farmer like Mr. Deberry to aim at,) makes another quotation from one of Montgomery's letters, which this "Freeman" says he has before him, and behold when the letters are published, no such language, nor any thing like it, is found in either of them.

Again we say, Montgomery must be a useful correspondent to the Tory party.

The North Carolinian vouches for the vile handbill issued from that office during our late Congressional election, against Mr. Deberry, as follows:—

"That *every particular* of "A Freeman's" charges in our Extra, against him, was literally true."

We say, on the contrary, that that document abounded with falsehoods, some express and others insinuated. Some of these have been exposed already, but as the Carolinian has chosen at this late day to make so bold an assertion, it may not be amiss to refresh the public recollection.

In the first paragraph, consisting of 13 lines, of that notorious publication, for the truth of which the Carolinian vouches by wholesale, there are no less than three falsehoods, one of which is much more worthy of being denominated *a forgery* than the celebrated attempt of a letter writer to sketch Montgomery's letters. The first of the three is a falsehood by insinuation, in asking Mr. Deberry why he did not publish Montgomery's letter, when the writer well knew that Mr. Deberry had never been able to get hold of a copy of that letter. The second amounts to a *forgery*. It is in the following words:—

"But I have the Doctor's letter before me, (says this "Freeman.") Dr. Montgomery charges that on reading the Journals he "does not find Deberry *recorded* as voting *against* these bills!" This is his charge—no more and no less!!"

See the marks of quotation, indicating that the writer quoted Montgomery's exact words, having the letter before him; and to make it more emphatic, he has *italicised* the most essential words. Be it recollected, also, that at the time this was written and printed, Montgomery's letter to Leak had not been published, and from the pertinacity with which all calls for a copy of it were resisted, it is evident that it never was intended to publish it. When, however, to save Montgomery from defeat, the party finally concluded to publish it, no such expression as the pretended quotation was found in it! The writer, therefore,—this man, who, according to the Carolinian, is too high to be assailed by a plain man like Mr. Deberry—this demi-god, who is compared to the "North Star"—appears before us in the attitude of perpetrating a deliberate falsehood and forgery. He is a man who knows too well the use of marks of quotation to have committed a mistake. He knew that he was attempting a vile deceit, and throwing around it such an air of authority, by asserting that he had Dr. Montgomery's letter before him, that he hoped to obtain universal credence. And this is the Extra, which the Carolinian *vouches for*, as LITERALLY TRUE!!

The third falsehood, in the first paragraph, is in these words:—

"Mr. Deberry answers and says, however, my name is not recorded FOR THEM, and therefore the charge is false!"

Mr. Deberry never made such an answer.

The first definite charge this "Freeman" makes against Mr. Deberry is equally false, and it is a cunning falsehood. Here it is:—

"1st. The Bill appropriating eight millions and a quarter for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, *including members pay*, &c.—A motion was made to *re-commit* this Bill, and thereby to impede its passage; and you voted against *re-committing*, and of course in favour of the Bill."

A reference to the Journal shows conclusively, that the motion made, was *not* "to impede the passage of the bill," but that its object was to increase the appriations $49,600; and that Mr. Deberry, instead of thereby voting "in favor of the bill," simply voted against an increase of appropriation, which was proposed by a friend of the Administration.

Such are the falsehoods which the Carolinian *vouches for, as literally true!!* Many more might be added, but it is unnecessary. The above will suffice.

The Carolinian has fallen into another small mistake in the same article. It says, Mr. Deberry's "*recorded votes* show he has voted for $35¾ millions, out of 38 millions," of the expenditures. Now if Mr. Deberry's votes are recorded, probably they can be shown. We say they cannot be shown; and we say, moreover, that his votes not being *recorded against* them, is no evidence that he was in favor of the appropriations, as any one familiar with the proceedings of Congress well knows.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—Delegates to the Raleigh Convention. Whitman J. Hill, H. L. B. Whitaker, Isaac N. Faulcon, Dr. Bond, Isham Matthews, James D. Perkins, Henry Purnell, Sterling H. Gee, B. A. Pope, B. F. Moore, G. W. Gary, Jos. Daniel, Major Avent, Col. Ousby, M. Ferrall, Jas. Simmons, and Col. W. L. Long.

[The following resolution, adopted at the Halifax meeting, shows that the Nullifiers of that county, are neither disposed to follow Mr. Calhoun, nor to be coaxed by those who have been in the habit of bitterly abusing them:—

Resolved, That the major part of this meeting, as Nullifiers, who aided with all our energies South Carolina in her gallant struggle to throw off the oppressive and unequal Tariff laws, we will not bend the neck or bow the knee, to the very party who, for the asserting of our rights, denounced us as traitors, deserving to expiate our offences on the gallows.

FRANKLIN.—N. R. Tunstall, J. A. Whitaker, Burrell Perry, Wm. R. Hargrove, Jas. T. Yarbrough, and Jacob H. Cooly.

CASWELL.—James Mebane, W. M. Lewis, and Major P. A. Haralson. [The meeting nominated Mr. Morehead.]

NEW JERSEY.—The Tory papers are deceiving their readers respecting the late New Jersey election. They show off a flaming caption of "glorious news," a statement that they have gained 1400 votes, (which is not true,) but fail altogether to tell the public what the election was for, and how it resulted. The election was for members of the Legislature, and resulted in the choice of 10 Whigs to 7 Tories in the Senate (which last year stood 9 to 8,) and 33 Whigs to 20 Tories in the other House, (which last year was 33 to 20.) Showing a Whig gain of 8. This secures the election of a Whig Governor and other officers; and yet the Tories hail it as glorious news, upon the pretence that they have gained in the popular votes. But that story also is a deception. In 12 counties, in which both parties had candidates, the Whig majority is 1874. In five counties there was no opposition, and by counting the Tory votes in those counties they make out a pretended majority of 1400 votes. New Jersey is clearly Whig; and that she has proved herself so, is the first circumstance which has staggered our belief in the illegality of the return of the five Whig members to Congress. It is worthy of remark, that the Tories made a great effort at this election, with the hope of getting a Tory Governor elected, to give certificates to the 5 claimants of the seats in Congress, so that they might appear and claim the seats on the first day of the session.

VERMONT.—The Tories have impudently claimed this State, since the late election;—To show with how much truth, we may mention, that the Legislature met on the 10th inst. and the votes for Speaker show, that the Whigs have a majority of 6 in one House and 7 in the other; and that Jennison's (Whig) majority for Governor is 2,351.

GEORGIA.—The election in Georgia has doubtless resulted in favor of McDonald, (V. B.) for Governor, by a majority of from 500 to 1200 votes over Dougherty (Whig.) 21 counties, however, remain to be heard from. The Legislature will be Van Buren, as heretofore. The Whig papers say that the Tories artfully circulated a story over the State, that the Whigs, if elected, would pass a law prohibiting the sale of a less quantity than 15 gallons of spirits. The bare suspicion of such an intent was enough. The Georgians went their death for free trade in liquor—and so the Whigs were defeated.

OHIO.—The Tories have again carried the Legislature in Ohio, by probably an increased majority over last year.

The yellow fever has disappeared from Charleston. It still rages in Augusta and Mobile, but for want of subjects, the deaths are not so numerous as formerly.

The President of the United States returned to the seat of Government on the 16th inst., after an absence of nearly four months, during the greater part of which time nearly every member of the Cabinet has been absent also.

In John Quincy Adams's day, an absence of half that length of time would have excited the terrible indignation of the pure patriots now in office; and "Travelling Cabinets," "pay without work," &c. would have been rung on all their changes.

UNFORTUNATE MOBILE!—In a postscript to our last paper we gave an extract from a letter briefly noticing a great fire which occurred on the night of the 7th inst. Subsequent accounts state the number of buildings burnt on that night at FIVE HUNDRED. They were not generally valuable, except as being *the all* of many poor families. Eleven squares, chiefly built of wood, embracing Conti, Conception, St. Francis, St. Joachim, Jackson, St. Michael, Claiborne, and Franklin streets. By this awful calamity, it is supposed that two hundred families were turned into the streets, many of them poor and pennyless.

On the night following, still *another Fire* occurred, which destroyed property to as large an amount as the above, but not so many buildings. Among the houses, were the Mansion House Hotel, an immense unfinished Hotel, the Planters' and Merchants' Bank, the Post Office, a part of the Market, and the whole of Eslava's Square.

And on the succeeding night, *another fire* occurred, which destroyed about 20 buildings, including the Theatre.

The loss by all these fires is estimated at a million of Dollars! And all were supposed to be the work of incendiaries! The people were almost in a state of desperation, and it was at one time feared that Lynch law would be established, and all the suspected persons, then in jail, be taken out and executed. But a few succeeding days of exemption from fire, had calmed the public mind.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—It is said that many of the States which have Rail Roads in process of construction, will be obliged to discontinue their work, on account of the derangement of money matters, the impossibility of borrowing or otherwise procuring the funds to pay the laborers, &c. Such, we are glad to learn, will not be the case with either of the Rail Roads now nearly completed in this State. We believe that arrangements are made for the entire completion of their works.

THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY.—So many efforts have been made in some parts of the country, to discredit the great Lottery advertised in this paper, (chiefly on the ground of the great expense which the Managers encountered by advertising in all the papers of the country,) that we feel it incumbent on us to state, that our bill for advertising was promptly paid a few days ago, on presentation, though not properly due until December. In remitting the amount, the Managers ask us to assure the public, that the Lottery *will positively draw on 1st December next.* See advertisement.

It may be a matter of interest to some of the people of this District, to learn, that the Carolinian has fired its last pop-gun at Mr. Deberry, and that the latter is *not* yet utterly annihilated. We have it from the Carolinian itself, which, in its very last words, says, that it turns Mr. Deberry over to "the tender mercies of Dr. Montgomery;" so it may be considered as a settled point that Mr. Deberry is not "tetotally exfunctified" yet. The six mortal discharges from the Carolinian, having, by the *Counsel's* own admission, failed to make a *case* of the enemy, they are now about to try what virtue there is in physic. *Steam Doctor* Montgomery is to administer a dose of No. 6, and if that don't do for him—if both Law and Lobelia fail—they will doubtless invoke the aid of the *deil* himself, as the next best resort.

When all fail—as fail they will—we would suggest to the Doctor that his Lobelia may be usefully employed in purging the Carolinian—and to the Carolinian that its Law may serve to convict the Doctor of his manifold sins against the 9th commandment. If administered in strong doses, the happiest results may be anticipated.

The Tory papers appear to be in ecstacies at the suspension of the Banks. They see in it the almost certain means of passing the Sub-Treasury bill; and to effect this object, which is to perpetuate power in their own hands, these patriotic gentry have no objection to see the national character and credit destroyed, the Banks ruined, and the people put to every kind of inconvenience and loss in the transaction of their business. Benton, in one of his late Missouri letters, said, that "*another suspension by the banks may be necessary to carry through this great measure.*" And the burthen of the Globe's song, some three months ago, was, that we were on the eve of great pecuniary troubles, and of another suspension. Benton and the Globe were evidently bent upon the same purpose, to effect that suspension. And any one who reflects what great power the Government has over the whole monetary system of the country; and how easily commercial and bank credit is affected by the expression of *suspicion*, will not wonder that the troubles were increased, and the suspension accelerated, by the predictions of these organs of the government.

To our mind it does not admit of a question, that the Tory party has labored to bring about a suspension.

It now becomes their duty to remedy the evils under which the country is suffering. That their Sub-Treasury will do it, we have not the slightest idea. We believe it will bring accumulated evils on the country, and that it will especially extend infinitely that governmental corruption which is even now "the order of the day."

THE DROUGHT.—A letter to the Editor, from Lawrenceville, N. C., Oct. 15, says, "We have the longest drought in the recollection of the oldest citizens. The Pe Dee, which is usually 600 feet wide, is no obstruction to a footman. Ladies and Gentlemen cross it on the rocks every day."

A GENUINE TORY SUB-TREASURER.—It will probably be recollected by our readers, that one of the most conspicuous actors in the Harrisburg mob last winter, was a man named Fritz. For his services in aiding to set aside the law and the constitution, and to substitute mob law, he was immediately appointed by Gov. Porter to the office of Collector of Tolls at Philadelphia. He is already, in the short period of 10 months, says the Philadelphia National Gazette, a defaulter for $50,000! The Collector at Columbia, Pa., is also a defaulter, but his *services* had probably not been so valuable, and he contented himself wi h 16 or $18,000.

Fritz has "Swartwouted,"—G. T.

The Globe lately said that "in the last N. Carolina Legislature, Federal ascendancy was maintained" by several ineligible Postmasters (Whigs) voting to maintain their own right to seats. We denied this, and stated, that such a thing as a member voting to retain his own seat, never was known in the North Carolina Legislature. The Globe considers this as clearly establishing the truth of its assertion. If the Globe is satisfied, doubtless the public is.

Whig Convention.—The proceedings of several other Whig Meetings have been received, besides those in to-day's paper, and there is now no longer, any question that the approaching Whig Convention will be one of the most imposing bodies ever assembled in this State.—We auger great benefits to the Whig cause, from its assembling, and trust we shall not be disappointed. The more numerously attended the Convention is the better the effect will be upon the public mind; and we hope therefore, no one, honored with the appointment of Delegate, will fail to make his personal appearance in this City on the 12th of November.

Raleigh Register.

Dr. Montgomery.—So soon as we were furnished with evidence to the point, (that is, as soon as those who had custody of the precious *morceau*, exhibited it to us) we promptly set the public right, in regard to the real character of the impudent letter which Dr. Montgomery wrote to Mr. Leake, with intent to defeat Mr. Deberry's Election. This, all must admit, who have observed our course on the subject. And, we have only now to say, in regard to the bullying and blackguardism of the Doctor in the last "Standard," and to his reiterated charge of falsehood, that when he wipes from his own brow the brand of falsehood, which Wm. B. Meares, Esq. in his place, in the Senate of North Carolina, stamped upon it in the presence of the assembled body some years since, and to which the Doctor made no response, *then*, and not till *then*, will *his* right to impeach the veracity of any gentleman be acknowledged!

Raleigh Register.

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

October 23.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James Stacy, Mr. DAVID R. BELL to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Peleg Pearce—all of this place.

At Tarborough, (N. C.,) on the 8th inst., by Rev. Daniel Stratton, of Newbern, Rev. THOMAS R. OWEN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Washington, to Miss MARY B. M'COTTOR, of Tarboro'.

In Wadesborough, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Philip B. Wiley, Major BENJAMIN F. PEARSON, to Miss HARRIET MARIA, youngest daughter of the late Col. William Dismukes.

In Anson county, on the 15th inst., by Geo. Dunlap, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW BOROUGHS to Miss JULIA INGRAM, daughter of W. P. Ingram, Esq.

In Robeson county, on the 17th inst., by Neill Baker, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD McLAIN to Miss BARBARA McCORMAIG.

In York District, S. C., by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, Mr. SAMUEL LEMLY, Jr., of Salisbury, to Miss EMELINE STEELE.

On the 13th instant, by John McColl, Esq., Mr. DANIEL IVES to Miss FRANCES, daughter of Jonathan Cottingham, Esq., both of Clio, Marlborough District, S. C.

DIED,

Of a lingering illness, at the residence of James Gaines, Esq., in Moore county, his consort, Mrs. ELIZABETH GAINES, in the 72d year of her age. In the death of this excellent woman, society has sustained a loss which cannot be easily repaired. In her, to a sensible and cultivated mind, were added many endearing qualities of the heart, which combined, made her esteemed and loved by all who duly appreciate such endowments. In all her relations in life, she was kind and benevolent, and discharged her various social and domestic duties with commendable zeal and assiduity. That best of all virtues, charity, shone conspicuous in her life and conversation. She was for many years past a zealous and exemplary member of the Methodist Church, and died confident that she would reap her reward in a blessed immortality.—[*Communicated.*

Departed this life, in Richmond County, on the evening of the 19th inst. Mrs. MARY COVINGTON, consort of William Covington, Sen. She was much respected by all who knew her, and has left a numerous circle of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Charlotte, on the 12th instant, in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. MARY CORNELIA JENNINGS, consort of Dr. Wm. P. Jennings, and daughter of Dan Alexander, Esq.

In Hillsborough, on the 14th instant, MARTHA, daughter of Dr. Edm'd Strudwick, aged three years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 18, boat Union and flat Thomas Ashe, with Goods for H. & E. J. Lilly, P. P. Johnson, C. J. Orrell, Benbow & Co., J. & J. Kyle, and George McNeill, of this place; and for Waugh & Harper, Gwynn & Hickerson, and others of the interior.

Also, on the 21st, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Post Boy and Diligence in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J. & J. Kyle, Mrs. Shackelford, C. T. Haigh, G. B. Atkins, P. Pearce, Nathan Sikes, C. P. Mallett, L. A. Nixon, L. S. Belden, T. S. Lutterloh, H. Leete and T. J. Curtis, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, B. M. Edney, T. Falls, Lash & Co., J. Cowles, Bostick & McKenzie, Rev. A. Smith, Rev. Mr. Stacy, D. B. Smith, J. Worth, Richmond Manufacturing Company, D. P. McDonald & Co., J. Cowan & Co., T. H. McRorie, J. Wiseman, R. Foster, A. Hunt, Gwynn & Hickerson, T. G. Polk, Rose, McAdoo & Scott, A. & D. Bowman and J. & R. Sloan, of the interior.

Also, on the 21st, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Washington and Seawell in tow, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, C. P. Mallett, Yarbrough & Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, G. McNeill, Cook & Co., H. L. Myrover, B. Rose, A. W. Steel, Boon, Caison & Co., D. B. Robinson & Co., G. W. & W. Draughon, M. R. Willkings, J. Huske & Son, C. A. McMillan, W. McL. McKay, J. B. Marsh, J. Martine, and several Country Merchants. This is the largest and most valuable freight that ever came up the Cape Fear at one time, comprising several entire stocks of Dry Goods and Groceries.

DEPARTED, October 19, boats Only Son and Messenger, with Cotton, Feathers, Wax and Tobacco, for C. T. Haigh, Cook & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, A. W. Steel, Hall & Johnson, and William M. Jackson.

Also, on the 21st, Steam Boat Henrietta.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 23.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	17 a 22	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	21 a 25	Sack,	$2 62 a $2 75
Corn,	65 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed, $1 00	a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

ARRIVALS.

October 16.—Brig Caroline E. Platt, and Schrs. Repeater and Eliza Jane, from New York. 17.—Schrs. Wanderer from Charleston, Southerner from St. Mary's. 18.—Schrs. William Granger from Savannah, Mail from Philadelphia. 19.—Schr. Albion, N. York. 20.—Schr. John Enders, Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

October 18.—Brig Dispatch for New York. 21.—Brig Augusta for Martinique.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of Gold and Silver PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common fashionable Jewelry of every description, together with a splendid assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware,

Such as Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Castors, Wine Stands, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Butter and Fruit Knives. Every article in the MILITARY line, Swords, Epaulletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c.

—ALSO—

A variety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, German Silver Table, Dessert, Tea and Salt Spoons and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovels, Tongs, and Candlesticks, Brass and Wire Fenders, Astral and Mantel Lamps, with drops, Glasses and Chimneys, Large and Small Waiters, Pen and Pocket Knives, Large and Small Scissors, Razors and Razor Straps, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Tooth, Flesh and Hearth BRUSHES, Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Music Boxes, Fifes, Piano and Flute Music, Perfumery of every kind, Walking Canes, Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Ever pointed Pencils, Tooth-picks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Fancy Boxes, Battledores, Chessmen and Boards, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Shell Side, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instruments, Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Thermometers, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket Books, Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitars, &c.

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

W. PRIOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1839. 68*f*

TURNER & HUGHES' N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

H. & E. J. LILLY,

HAVE received and opened in part their FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at Wholesale or Retail.

Their Stock consists partly of—

French and English Merinos and Circassians, Bombazines, black Challys, Muslin-de-Lanes, figured and plain Silks, *black and colored;* blue, black and brown Cloths, Steel-mixt ditto for Over-coats, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Erminets, Kentucky Jeans, Negro Kerseys, Whitney Blankets, Duffle ditto, fine white and scarlet Flannels, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *in great variety*, brown and bleached Drillings, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Velvets, French, English and American Calicoes, Cambrics, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslins, Plaid ditto, Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings, Muslin Trimmings, Wrought Collars and Capes, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, black Lace Veils, *handsome;* Hosiery and Gloves, Pongee and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Thread Cambric, do. Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Gum and Net Suspenders, Linens and Lawns, Table and Towel Diapers, 12-4 Irish Sheetings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Marseilles Quilts, Italian Cravats, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Clark's & Taylor's Spool's, fine and common Carpetings, Seal and Fur Caps, with a great variety of articles not enumerated.

Their old customers, and purchasers generally, are invited to call at their Store (next door to Nott & Starr's,) and examine for themselves.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1839. 68-8w

CHEESE, &c., received per Cotton Plant.

18 CASKS CHEESE; and will receive further supplies at regular intervals during the season.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Also, just received,

A LARGE supply of Groceries, &c. consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Raisins, Wines, Porter, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Nuts, Cigars, Candy, Hats, Shoes, Crockery, Nails, &c. &c.

October 22, 1839. 68tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—

Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles.)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

PELEG PEARCE.

Market Square.

October 22, 1839. 68tf

AT IT AGAIN!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the people generally, that he has made arrangements for conducting his business on a more extended scale. Having procured the services of a number of experienced workmen, and being determined to give his whole attention to the business, he only asks a liberal share of patronage to sustain him. He is very thankful for previous favors, and hopes his work will add to and justify a continuance of the same. His Shop is at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. George McNeill's Store.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

October 16, 1839. 68-3w

P. S.—Boots and Shoes Repaired at short notice, and in the best style. T. J. J.

TRUST SALE.

IN Conformity to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust, made by WILLIAM S. LATTA, to me, I will expose at public sale, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville:

3 NEGROES.
10 to 14 head of Horses and Mules.
30 head of Cattle.
60 head of Hogs.
1 Sulkey, Buggy and Harness.
2 Waggons and Gear.

—ALSO—

ALL the FURNITURE belonging to the said W. S. Latta, now in his possession.

TERMS liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

H. BRANSON, *Trustee.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auc't.*

August 28, 1839. 68-*ts.*

For sale on accommodating terms,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, one story high, with two Rooms and a Garret Room, and a Kitchen attached to it, situated on a high dry lot, with a good Garden spot, clear of Nut Grass, and convenient to good water. The situation is on Hillsborough street, and would suit a small family. The House is entirely new, plastered and painted. For further particulars, call at this Office.

October 18, 1839. 68-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

Francis N. Waddill and Sarah L. Moore,
vs.
Susan Moore Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, William P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort, Hugh Y. Waddell, A. J. Hill, Alfred Waddell, Maurice Waddell and Wellington Waddell.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan M. Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, W. P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort and H. Y. Waddell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Petition to the non-residents, and requiring them to appear at the Court to be held for Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

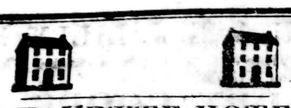
Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and 64th year of American Independence.

68-6w] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

House of Entertainment.

THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. TOON, Esq., of **ELIZABETHTOWN**, Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

August 28, 1839. 60-3ta

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting.
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

LARGE ALMANAC

FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do.
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

A pair of Horses for sale.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 7 years old, gentle in harness, will be sold low. Apply at this Office.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Received this day per Steam Boat,

30 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

September 2, 1839. 61-tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—

For Sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 27, 1839. 60-tf.

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.

August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

NEW *Auction and Commission Store,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 14, 1839.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing **562 ACRES,** with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville, and 1½ from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.

Moore County, Sept. 11, 1839. 62-tf.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.

			Cents.
8 by 10	best Lake Dunmore	Cylinder glass	10 pr lig't
9 " 12	do	do	15
10 " 12	do	do	17
10 " 14	do	do	22
10 " 16	do	do	24
10 " 18	do	do	27
11 " 14	do	do	24
11 " 16	do	do	27
11 " 18	do	do	30
12 " 14	do	do	28
12 " 16	do	do	32
12 " 18	do	do	36
12 " 20	do	do	38
12 " 22	do	do	40
13 " 16	do	do	34
13 " 18	do	do	38
13 " 20	do	do	42
13 " 22	do	do	46
14 " 16	do	do	36
14 " 18	do	do	40
14 " 20	do	do	44
14 " 22	do	do	48

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1¼ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents.

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2¼ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

ROLLING OR STANDING VENETIAN SHUTTER BLINDS—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-2m.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ ***Observe the Number 156.***

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tID

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $837,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
New. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cowl Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $8 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

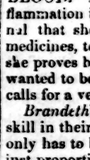
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 32*tf*

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by their cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y